Business Notices.

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No 214 Broadway.
Opposite St. Pun's.
Sales immediate and without reserve.
\$135,000 worth of Fastionable Goods
At cost and below cast. \$ 100,000 stock of LARIES' FURS.

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All to be sold at the lowest prices which the revealable has yet

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This Day,

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The astize entire stock of this establishment
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The assortment is The assortment in each department was never more complete than at the present time.

KERNAN REPORTS.

Reports of Cases
ARGUED AND DETERMINED In the
COURT OF AFFEALS
Of the
State of New-York,
with Notes, References, and an Index.
By Francts Kernan, Counseioral-LawJust published and for sale by
BANKS, GOULD & CO.,
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The public ste respectfully requested to examine our large and truly magnificent stock of
SILVER-PLAYED WARE, CHANDLLIERS,
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FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
For 1257-75,
At ALFRED MUNKOF & Co.'s,
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In tae Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assertment of Clothing, and Furnishing Goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.
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Mo deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.
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ALFRED MUNKOE & Co., No. 441 Broadway.

JET ORNAMENTS .- Consisting of BRACELETS,

Pins, EAR RINGS, RECKLACES, WATCH CHAIRS, CAP PINS COMES, CUFF PINS, &c., &c. A. Also, Gold Moarning Brooches for balk, in great variety, at OSBORNS, BOARDMAN & TOWDSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring st. GREAT REDUCTION—RICH CARPETING.

HITH & LOUSSERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,

their entire Fall Importation of Royal Wilton, Val.

TAFFETTY, BUYSELS, TREES-FLY and INGRAIN CARPET
at a great reduction from recent prices.

FINE CUTLERY .- The undersigned call the attention of those k: want of the above to their assertment— smong which will be found some of the most bountful and rare mechanis ever furported.

Store only at No. 7 Astor House

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S \$10 Sewing Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the cally mechines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from \$75 to \$150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. This Machine has just been sustained by verdict of United States Circuit Court.

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PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best end chespest article for Dressing. Beautifying, Cleaning Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair Ledies, try in For sale by all Druggiste and Perfumers throughout the

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED Taken of the large and popular Waters's Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand Playes and Machoness at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the Waters Plane Rooms, Re. 338 Broadway. Playes and Mathoness for rent and rent allowed on perchase; for sale on monthly payments.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
CHILSON'S NEW GONE GOLD MEDAL
HOT ARE FURNACE,
Watercount No. 588 Broadway, sorner of Walker-st., N. Y.

WIGS - HAIR DYE - WIGS - BATCHELOR'S WHOS — HAIR DIE — WIGS.— BATCHELOR'S

Lable bair dye known—no blisters—no fits—no burning off the

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS -General weakness and shifty, the premonitions of vital decay, are replaced with or, activity, and a healthful potoncy in every organ, and in eatire system, by the restorative, regulating, and exhibit influence of this life sustaining vegetable preparation.

HUSBARD'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal and Four First Premium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. Far and by the Drugglets and country store-keepers generally, and by the manufacturer.

TROMAS J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia.

Men Hork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1857. There was no excitement in Wall street yesterday, as compared with the previous day. The res olution of the banks to suspend paying specie over their counters for the present appeared to give general estisfaction, and produced a feeling of relief. Prices at the Stock Board advanced, and freights were firmer. There was some want of harmony at the Clearing-House, but a resolution was unanimously adopted by the bank officers in the evening to take the notes of the secured banks at par from customers and in payment of notes due the respective banks, and to settle balances with the samemeasure which will do away with all cause for dis pute. Two or three of the banks paid specie up to 2 o'clock, and one (the Chemical) announced its intention at closing to continue to pay. The doors of the Savings Banks were not besieged by such crowds as on Tuesday, but most of them finally came to a resolution to pay the depositors only in city bills. Those who had hoped, by breaking down the banks, to make a good thing of it, must have been greatly disappointed when they found that specie brought a premium of only one per cent in the market. The Judges of the Supreme Court of this and the Brooklyn District came to a unanimous determination to gratt no injunction and appoint no receiver in the case of a bank ex parte, or without proof of fraul, of which the suspension of specie payments was not to be regarded as a decisive indication. They were understood to be of opinion that the proceedings of the City Banks, thus far, were not within the inhibition of the Constitution. This action of the Judges would seem to do away with whatever necessity may have previously existed of convening the Legislature-a messare loudly called for at a meeting of merchants yesterday afternoon. As was expected, the suspension of the New-York Banks is producing a general suspension throughout the country. The accourts which we have received from other cities. together with smple sketches of matters and things in New York yesterday, will be found elsewhere.

Elections for State officers were held on Tues day hat in PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, IOWA and MINNESOTA, all of which, we apprehend, resulted in favor of the Slave Democracy. In Pennsylvania, the division of the opposition was so obstinate as to paralyze effort, and the "Democracy" had it all their own way: in Ohio, there was a respectable contest, but the public attention was too

much absorbed by pecuniary acriety, and the Republicans polled far less than their fall vote, and are clearly beaten. Icwa, we judge, has gone the same way, for similar reasons. Minnesots is not yet heard from, but the results in the nearer States inspire little hope of a Republican victory. The heedless and over willing have been made to believe that the triumph of Freedom in Kansas is surethat Buchanan and Walker are dealing fairly by it -and that no further effort outside of the Territory is required. We shall see whether this belief is in accordance with events which the future has in store.

The new Governors of these States are as fol-

PENNSVLVANIA.. WILLIAM F. PACKER of Williamsport. OHIO. HENRY B. PAYNE OF C. evelou 1.

IOWA BENJ. M. SAMUELS of Dubuque.

MINNESOTA HENRY H. SIRLEY (probab.y.)

The steamers Vanderbilt and Asia, now due at this port with three days' later news from Europe, had neither of them arrived up to the hour of our going to press.

By the arrival of the steamship Granada, from Havana, at New-Orleans, we are put in possession of the substance of the news brought by the steamship Northern Light, now on her way to this port with a million and a quarter of specie. The Hon. John B. Weller is Governor elect of California by a majority of 11,000 votes over both his competitors, and the Legislature is largely Democratic Chief-Justice Murray had died, and Col. Casey, of Tennessee, been killed in a duel. In Lower California disturbances between the Americans and the authorities had occurred, and Gov. Castro was reported to have joined the former, in fear of a revolution. There were rumors of fill-bustering expeditions. The markets were dull; accounts from the mines good. The question of Slavery was being agitated in Oregon. From South America and Central America we have nothing of special interest. The English and French fleets had left the Chincha Islands. The murderers of Mr. Sullivan. the British Minister, turned out to be hired bravos. The Northern Light will be due here to-day or tomorrow.

The towering fabric of Mercantile Credit lies in ruins, and its crash is destined to shake the civil ized world. Nowhere has this Credit been so distended, so bloated, as with us, and nowhere will its fall cause such pervading disaster; but its ramifications are everywhere, and its downfall must everywhere be felt.

We must not be deceived by superficial appearances. To say that the Banks have failed, would be to state the case untruly, deceptively. The Banks of the older States are about all pertaining to our late balloon of Mercartile Credit that has not collapsed. Hardly anybody capable of owning a hundred dellars' worth of property that he wants to sell, would not be very glad to exchange it to-day for average bank notes; specie only is of greater value than they. Those who have really failed, and whose failure has involved nearly all others, are the farmers, mechanics, laborers and speculators or idlers of the Interior, and especially of the Far West, who owe ten to a thousand dollars each to the merchants of whem they buy cloth, tea and sugar, which sums they are unable or unprepared to pay, and their insolvency reaches through the jobber, the importer, the banks, &c., even to Europe, and will draw down stately and venerable houses in London, Birmingham and Lyons. The aggregate of these unpaid "storebills" amounts to Hundreds of Millions of Dollars, and the whole rests on this City as a fulcrum, but presses heavily on every side. New-England could prebably pay all she owes if she could obtain pay from those who owe her: New-York could do as well if not better; Pernsylvania and some other States perhaps as well; but the fearful burden of Western and Southern indebtedness weighs down all together. There is hardly a merchant reported "as suspended" or "failed" in our City who has not many more dollars due him than he owes; but those who owe him cannot collect from their customers: therefore, cannot pay him; therefore, he cannot pay; and the weight of this mountain of insolvency has broken down all that is beneath it.

We insist that this great lesson shall not be misread. The loafers in ten thousand bar-rooms, who are to-day cursing the Banks as broken, have them selves caused whatever there may be of Bank insolverey, by buying food and clothes for their families at the neighboring stores, and not paying for them when required. Foreign Debt, Railroad loans, Bank circulation, all could be readily met, but for this labyrinth of mercantile insolvency, which stretches from Pembins and El Paso to the banks of the Thames and the Rhine.

We urge the utmost forbearance and consideration with regard to existing indebtedness. Let the Banks, the merchants, the debtors of merchants, have all reasonable time allowed them to get into a solvent position. Haste, rapacity, panic, would only destroy assets, widen desolation, and intensify calamity. Let the ruins be cleared away pa tiently, savingly; but let the burnt child retain some wholesome and chastening recollection of the fire. Credit there will ever be, because there should be; Paper Currency there will ever be, because that is the Currency of Civilization, Commerce and Faith in Man; but Credit for merchan dise by New-York to Minnesota or Texas; credit to any and every stranger who comes from a little town two thousand miles away with such letters of recommendation as everybody writes for anybody -this must henceforth cease, unless our merchants are in love with ruin. It ought to be the very first aquity respecting a merchant wanting credit of importers, commission houses or banks-"Does he rell goods on time out of the City?"-and, if he does, that should be reason enough for refusal. Our City will lose fifty per cent of all that is now que her for goods sold on credit to retailers. Is ot that enough? If not, let the fact that she must wait inconveniently for a good part of the other balf, prove conclusive.

Why should the farmer sell his produce for anything but ready pay? Why should he buy goods any faster than he can pay for them? Why should s rich State like Ohio owe half its current crop to the seaports? Why should planters and farmers obtain cash on delivery for their Cotton and Wool. yet buy their Cotton and Woolen fabrics on credit? Why should the West owe the East, or the Sea board owe Europe ! Feilew-sufferers by this terrible revulsion! let us fully resolve that we will not ave suffered in vain!

We have the pleasure of laying before our read in another column, a letter from ex-Gov. Sev. repelling the idea that, with reference to our financial policy, he will do anything but "strengthen the bands of Gov. King, whatever his policy "may be." We had heard before that Gov. Seymour had pledged the Democratic members of the Legislature to sustain Gov. King if he would call

en extra session of the Legislature. But, unfortu nately, however sacredly the distinguished geatle man might regard his pledge, the Democratic members might not indorse it; and one name paper is at a very heavy discount now. Again: even the Democratic members of the Legislature may represent anything but the sentiments of a majority of the People. The Bible says that the hoary head is the crown of wisdom, and we trust it will prove so in the case of Gov. King. He may safely think more than twice before he calls an extra session.

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857. The Law of 1853 authorizes the redemption of stocks until the surplus shall have been reduced to \$6,000,000. The Secretary decided yesterday that that limit hed been reached; in coming to this result he deducts \$7,500,000 in the mints and branchmints. The redemption of stocks had ceased. The amount presented for redemption this morning was \$100,000. The Government will suspend on no other payment.

Washisoton, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

The entire amount of United States Stocks redeemed to day was \$143,000, of which one-third went to Virginia, and rearly all the rest of New-York.

About \$50,000 worth of United States Stocks from New-York was redeemed this morning. After to-day, no further purchases will be made for the present, Official notice has been given to this effect.

The Postmaster-General left here this morning for Philadelphia and New-York, to look after sites for nost offices in these cities.

et offices in these cities.
It is not true, as stated, that the Government of

Nicaragua have recognized and agreed to the details of the treaty with that Republic adopted at a Cabinet meeting. The question is still under consideration. Yrissatri, the Minister of Nicaragua, has left for New-

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

MONTROSE, Pa, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857. The returns as far as received show a decrease in the vote from the election of last Fall. The County gives Wilmot about 700 majority. All the Republican County ticket is elected, including Chase for Assemblyman, Neal for Register and Recorder, and Mott for County Tseasurer.

To the Associated Press.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13-2 a. m. The Tenth Ward of this city gives 210 majority fo Packer.

Cumberland County, 400 majority for Packer. Westmoreland County, 900 majority for Packer. The Seventh Ward of this city gives Packer 610 majority, and the Ninth Ward 521. The Democratic majority in the county is not less than 5,000. PHILADELPHIA. 3 a. m.

Second Ward, Packer 800 majority. Fourth Ward, Packer 1,222 majority. Twelfth Ward, Packer 553 majority. Twenty-second Ward, Packer 375 majority. Twenty-third Ward, Packer 527 majority. Sixteenth Ward, Packer 328 majority. First Ward, Packer 666 majority. Lehigh County, 800 Democratic majority.

PRILADELPHIA, 3:30 a. m. Third Ward, Packer 600 majority. Seventeenth Ward, Packer 1,052 majority. Twenty-first Ward, Packer 653 majority.
PHILADELPHIA, 4 a. m.

Nineteenth Ward, Packer 800 majority.
Twenty-fourth Ward, Packer 740 majority. PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857. Cambria-The Democratic gain in this county

Indiana County gives 1,000 majority for Wilmot. The complete returns of this city foot up, for Packer 27.749; for Hazlehurst, 13,817; for Wilmot, 9.609.

The Democratic candidates for Canal Commissioner and Supreme Court Judge have about the same majority. All the Democratic candidates have been elected to the Legislature and County Offices. Ludlow, Democrat, has 5,300 majority over Conrad,

for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Northampton Courty-Eighteen districts show a majority of 3,000 for Packer. Packer's majority in

Lehigh is over 1,000.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 14-10:30 P. M. The returns are coming in from most of the coun-

ties, and show Democratic majorities, with few excep-Alleghany County, which has been counted at recent elections as a Republican stronghold, now shows but a small majority for Wilmot. The rest of the ticket is close and uncertain in the county. The Democrats

probably elect their candidate for Commissioner and

two Representatives to the Legislature. INDIANA MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

ecial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. - South Bend (Isd.), Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857. The election for Member of Congress in the Xth District, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Brenton's death, resulted, as far as heard from, as follows:

Elkhart Courty gives Case (Rep.) 300 majority Kosciusko 400; Lagrange, 500. Allen gives War-ces (Dem.) 900 majority, and Noble gives him 60. Case is undoubtedly elected.

INDIANA ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857. An election took place in Indiana yesterday to fill the vacancies in the Supreme Courtof the State, caused the resignations of Judges Gookins and Stuart; also for County Clerks and Commissioners. The Democrats claim that under the Constitution the vacancies in the Supreme Court must be filled by the Governor, therefore they made no nominations. Marion County elects a Republican Clerk and Com

REBUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857. At the Republican County Convention to-day, Henry A. Brigham of West Troy received the nomination for State Senator, and Adam Van Allen for County

REPORTED DEATH OF COM. STEWART.
Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.
The reported death of Commodore Stewart was in orrect. He has been quite ill, but his health is now

New-Orleans, Tusesday, Oct. 13, 1857.
The deaths in this city last week were 123, of which welve were from yellow fever. GENERALS WALKER AND HENNINGSEN. New-Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857. Gen. Henningsen arrived here to-day. Gen. Walker's movement will be determined in

few days. THE BARK LUCERN.
NORFOLK, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.
The bark Lucern, from the coast of Africa, bound to New-York, arrived here in a leaking condition, and with spars damaged and crew sick.

FALLING IN OF THE OLD MOHAWK BRIDGE The flooring of the old Mohawk Bridge gave way this forcason, precipitating about 50 head of cattle a distance of eighteen feet into the river. Only one of the cows was but. This is the first accident that has occurred sirce the building of the bridge by Theodore Buro in 1808. It is expected to be repaired by to-

For additional Telegraph see Eighth Page.

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

A CALL OF THE LEGISLATURE DENOUNCED. A regular meeting of the Central Republican Committee was held last evening, at its rooms, No. 659 Broadway, John A. Kennedy presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by Wm. Peel, and adopted.

The Chairman read a communication, stating that at the last regular meeting of the Young Mea's Republican Committee, a Committee was appointed to wait upon the Central Committee, and represent the necessity of a concert of action between the Finance and Executive Committees of the two bodies, and that the Committee so appointed were without, asking for admission, to enter and be heard in explanation.

Mr. Allen of the Tenth Ward moved that the Committee be admitted.

Mr. Macomber of the Fourteenth Ward opposed the motion, and moved that the communication be referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Kelly of the Fourth Ward approved of Mr. Allen's motion, thinking it would only be a matter of

common courtesy to admit the Committee. After some further debate the motion to admit was dopted, and a Committee appointed to usher in the

entlemen seeking admittance. The Committee from the young men's body was thereupon admitted and introduced, and one of their number, Mr. Smith, explained the objects of the visit. He said that the body which he had the honor to repre resent (the Young Men's Committee) was unable to understand precisely for what objects they had been called into being by the action of the Central Committee, which acted in such a manner as to prevent them acting independently, while they refused to allow the two bodies to act in concert. This ought to be remedied. A decided understanding should be arrived at.

The Young Men's Committee wished either to act in-

dependently or else more in harmony with the old

men's body. Something should be done. Greater harmony should be maintained between the two bodies

and greater efficiency insured. The Chairman then informed the visitors of the resolution passed referring their application to the Executive Committee, which, he said, would give it all due attention, and act as speedily as the necessities

of the case required. Mr. Blust of the Fifteenth Ward moved that a Special Committee of three be appointed to see that the State and all other necessary tickets be printed and properly disposed of, so that the ensuing election, only twenty days distant, might not be permitted to go by default.

A Delegate thought that the printing of the State ticket devolved upon the State Committee, and thought it would be proper and according to usage to permit that body to take charge of the matter.

Mr. Marshall of the Twenty-first Ward hoped Mr. Blunt's resolution would pass. He (Mr. Matshall) was a delegate to the State Convention at Syracuse, and had something to do with and knew considerable about the formation of the State Committee, and was sorry to say that he believed (or was rather informed) that there was one person, at least, in that Committee who was anxious that the State election might go by default.

Mr. Kelly of the Fourth Ward defended the State Committee and every member thereof from the in-sinuation cast upon it by Mr. Marshall, and opposed Mr. Blunt's resolution. He hoped that the Committee proposed would be empowered only to confer, as he believed the State Committee would do their whole

Mr. Marshall explained by saying that he had been that very day informed by an intimate friend of Judge Hogeboom, that he (Judge Hogeboom) had never yet been officially notified of his nomination, and he (the speaker) believed that Gen. Nye had told him that the State Committee had not yet been called together. This looked like tardiness, to say the least. The question was then put, and the resolution of Mr. Blunt adopted by a large majority.

Mr. Macomber offered a resolution, which was

adopted with applause, heartily approving of the Mr. Marshall offered, and Mr. Macomber seconded, the following resolution:

Resolved. That, in the opinion of this Committee, special legis-ation is always to be deprecated and avoided, and that a special ession of the Legislature is not required by the exigency of the

Mr. Goldin of the Twentieth Ward moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, but the motion was lost by a small majority.

The question then recurring on the original resolution, gave rise to a warm discussion.

Mr. Goldin speke wamly against its adoption. He raid it was not such a resolution as this or any other Committee should act upon. Action upon the question by the Committee would be made a handle of by their opponents. Dr. Snodgrass of the Seventh Ward hoped the reso-

lution would not pass. Its adoption would have no effect on the Governor. The power of the bankers was too great.

Mr. Macomber believed the resolution to be wise

and timely. Special legislation was dangerous, and the men who exerted themselves to put a clause in the Constitution against it deserved lasting honor. A call of the Legislature to meet in special session at this time would prove injurious to the Republican party, and would alienate from it those on whose support they elied-the honest and industrious people. The move ment in favor of the call was got up by Horatio Seymoar and other Democratic leaders, who in such movement sought only the injury of the Republican

Mr. E. Delafield Smith spoke against the resolution, the passage of which he regarded as unwise and impolitic. He had no sympathy for banks or bankers, but be did not favor hasty action on the subject of the Mr. J. J. Doane was heart and hand in favor of the

evolution. He could not see the difference between the Importers' and Traders' Bank and the firm of S. Lawrence and Bowen & McNamee, or any other firm that might find it necessary to fail or suspend. Who dreamed of calling a special session of the Legislature to aid and assist these private firms? No one. They were mere private firms; but when the money corporations, by over speculation, find it for their in-terest to suspend or fail, then, forsooth, the State must come to the rescue—a special session of the Legisla-ture must be called to aid them to resume their swindling operations; for he believed that every dollar which they accepted on deposit beyond their ability to refund, was a swindle-no mere nor less-such a swind'e as, if committed by a savings bank, would cause the community to exclaim in holy horror. If we had a United States Bank there would be no such financial trouble as we are now laboring under. For himse'f. he felt no hesitation in declaring his belief in a United States Bank. He was yet an old United States Bank Whig, and thought that the banks, having gambled and lost, should take the consequences.

Dr. Snodgrass heped the resolution would not pass He had no love for the banks, but he was opposed to baving labor in vain. The matter ought to be dropped for even though the resolution should pass, it would have no effect on Governor King, whose backbone was not very stiff-he was afflicted with a chronic weakness.

After some further debate the resolution deprecating special legislation was passed by a vote of 22 to 15, and a copy of the same, properly attested, was ordered to be sent to the Governor without delay. The seats of several members were then declare racant for non-attendance.

The attention of the Committee was called to the fact that no steps had yet been taken for the election of two Canvassers and two Inspectors at the next election, and the Ward Associations were directed to ote for such officers at the next election. Prof. T. G Glauben-klee said there would be a Ger-

an mass Republican meeting at the Volks Garten, Bowery, on the 22d inst., and invited the Committee to attend on the occasion. The invitation was accepted, and the Committee adjourned.

PROGRESS OF THE PRESSURE gold on deposit, not more tian \$10,000. S EFFECT OF THE GENERAL SUSPENSION.

New-York City Bills taken at Par.

SAVINGS BANKS FALL BACK ON THE LAW

DEPOSITORS REQUIRED TO CIVE NOTICE.

The Run Running Out.

MERCHANTS ASK ACTION FROM THE LEGISLATURE

THE EFFECT OUT OF THE CITY.

From the unparalleled excitement of Monday,

Wall street yesterday fell back to comparative

spathy. Everybody seemed satisfied that the sus-

pension was the only course to be pursued, and

although the event was the leading theme of con-

versation, no surprise and but little dissatisfaction

The ordinary course of business, which had bee

in a condition of derangement and uncertainty,

began to take its usual form, and from the chaos

of the past week some promising signs of order

began to appear. Of course, the run on the Dis-

count and Circulation Banks in a great measure

ceased; but the Seamen's and Bowery Savings

Banks were besieged at an early hour. In order

to avert the serious consequences which would

inevitably result from the exhaustion of their

specie, the officers of the various Savings Institu-

tions held a meeting, and resolved to take refuge

behind that clause of the law which requires de

positors to give notice of their intention to with

draw their money. This course materially checked

the flow of specie, and will probably terminate the

In the course of the day our reporters visited all

the Banks in this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

ARTISANS' BANK.

The Artisans' Bank is doing a very quiet business.

It is restored to the Clearing-House, and stands now

BANK OF AMERICA.

others-no specie being paid out. But few person were in attendance, and there was no excitement.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

The business transacted at the counter of this bank

was large. The line of persons numbered over fifty

Checks were certified and received on deposit, and, a

in the case of the other banks, no chin was paid out.

BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Bank of Commerce has paid checks in the bills

of other banks, received considerable deposits of gold.

loaned \$30,000 or more, and conducted business as

usual, with the exception of paying specie. The

Bank of Commerce receives special deposits of specie checks drawn against which will be paid in specie.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Bank of the Republic refused our reporter in

formation on Tuesday. It was not applied to yester-

BULL'S HEAD BANK.

Notwithstanding the reports which have been cir-

culated for some days past relative to the suspension

of this bank, it continued to pay specie upon its notes,

as well as upon checks, until about 2 o'clock p. m. yes-terday, when it complied with the advice given by

other banking institutions, and suspended specie pay-ments, having between \$10,000 and \$11,000 in its

vaults. Quite a number of deposits were made in the

The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, which suspended

Tuesday, with considerable specie on hand, opened

again yesterday for business, on the non-specie-paying

basis, giving bills for some checks, certifying others

The officers of the bank express confidence that in the

course of a few days they will be enabled to cash

BROADWAY BANK.

At the Broadway, the usual business was transacted,

with the exception of paying specie. There had been a run on the United States Marshal's office, and Capt.

Rynders came around about noon for a pile of bills

CENTRAL BANK.

The Central Bank is situated at the junction of

Fulton and Washington streets, and was the first to

stop. It is stated that this bank is endeavoring to

make a settlement, of which it will in due time apprise

CITY BANK.

This institution resumed business on Wednesday

morning in all its branches except the payment of

CHATHAM BANK.

The business at this bank is carried on as usual,

pecie payments excepted. Checkholders exchanged

argely for bills on Wednesday morning. A few small

specie deposits were made. On Tuesday \$17,000 were paid out before stopping. Only \$800 remained at the

time of suspension. When our reporter called at 4 p. m. for further information, the officers had gone

The injunction which was recently put upon this

bank, and precluded it from transacting any business

whatever, was removed yesterday morning, when it

immediately resumed operations, except paying out

The Chemical Bank paid specie all day. It reso

lutely refuses to suspend. There was quite a brisk

run from 10 to 12; it fell off then to almost nothing.

The business of the day resulted in a diminution of

specie of, say \$35,000, a much less sum than was ex-

ected. The officers feel an increased confidence in

heir ability to meet everything in coin. They have

received deposits to a large extent, principally in

pecie. One man deposited \$9,000. One man said

esterday that he had about \$15,000 locked up in his

safe, which he would send round in the morning.

When it becomes generally known that it is deter-mined to pay specie, there can be no doubt that its

specie will be largely increased. The average amount

t has \$400,000. The Chemical Bank receives the

bills of other banks on deposit; checks on these depos

its are payable in currency only. This will protect the bank from depositors who deposit merely for the

purpose of running it, and will preserve the specie value of the old deposits. The President of the bark, Mr. Jones, assures us that he

voted against suspension in every instance at

the meeting of the banks on Tuesday evening, and

that he can by no means be held as acquiescing in the

vote for suspension. He does not understand how the

vote could have been reported as unanimous in favor

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH. The Bank of the Common wealth took New-York

State bills at par yesterday, and did not receive

Eastern. This reception of State bills is a new thing. Business was as lively as it was two months ago.

Only \$7,000 or \$8,000 was deposited in gold.

coin in its vaults last week was \$343,000. To-day

depositors, checkholders, and others having business

bank yeeterday.
BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.

cks where the amounts are small.

A large amount was drawn out in bills.

to transact with it.

The business was conducted at this bank as at the

Below we give the result of their inquiries:

unwise panic among depositors.

on a par with its fellow-suspenders.

was manifested.

ple came for their specie in the morning. The business generally was more healthy than it has been for a second DRY-DOCK BANK. EXCITEMENT ABATED.

All is perfectly quiet at this institution, and it continues, for the present, to meet all demands against a in gold.

EAST RIVER BANK. The excitement which was manifested about this The excitations that suspended specie payment appears to have subsided; but the officers decline giving any ARRANGEMENTS IN REGARD TO STATE MONEY information relative to the affairs of the insti FULTON BANK.

This bank is doing business as usual, peris payments alone being suspended. Before relating they had paid out \$60,000 in gold to deposite, and have \$122,000 left. They did not refuse species were made yesterday morning, soveral small specie deposits, were made yesterday morning, and before the basic closed a large amount of gold had been deposited to the basic closed a large amount of gold had been deposited to the same put in over \$6,000. There seems to be a very general impression that business will now in the same put One house put in over the business will now improve.

very general impression that business will now improve.

The bank paid to the Clearing-House in the merchant that the bank paid to the Clearing-House in the merchant. \$16,000 in gold. In cases where billho small sums of specie they were cheerfully acc dated. Where it was evident that the gold we wanted for brokers and speculators, it was ref The receipts were \$125,000, payments \$225,100, up to GROCERS' BANK.

This bank was doing no business. Mr. Chaste Denison, the President, was on Tuesday appointed Receiver for the institution, but it has not yet been decided to go into liquidation, as the decision of the Courts will admit of the vacation of the order, and permit the Bank to resume business if its management

GREENWICH BANK.

The amount of deposits and money paid out at this institution was about one half of that on the preceding day. On Tuesday, the deposits were, in round tun-bers, \$60,000, while on the following day they amound to not far from \$30,000. The amount drawn out yea-terday in bills exceeded the deposits by perhaps \$20,000, while on Tuesday—the eventful day of the week—the drain on the treasure in their vaults as \$100,000. They express themselves perfectly satisfied with the present appearance of financial matters, and calmly await the progress of events, being assured that the worst has passed.

HANOVER BANK.

The Hanover Bank has received some ten or twelve thousand dollars in gold on deposit, according to the statement of its President. Our reporter was requested not to interrupt the tellers, and was able to learn nothing more than that the transactions were not at traordinary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK. The Importers and Traders Bank received some \$8,000 in gold on deposit. Many depositors are draw-ing out their deposits in bills in the fear that a receiver may be appointed, and their deposits be locked up.

IRVING BANK.

This bank opened at the usual hour yesterday moraing for the transaction of all business except redemption in specie, and its counters were visited durirg the day by numerous depositors. Confidence appeared to be entirely restored among its customers, and they were returning for the usual business transactions.

LEATUER MANUFACTURERS' BANK. The business of this institution was resumed on Wednesday morning, with the same restrictions as in the case of the other banks. The Teller was directed in his discretion to pay specie on the bills of the bank when presented in small amounts, and when the transaction seemed to be in good faith. When the bank suspended on Tuesday they had over \$40,000 in coin in their wault and \$90,000 in the Clearing House.

MANHATTAN COMPANY.

The line leading to the teller's wicket of the Manhattan Company numbered near fifty persons within a few minutes after the doors were opened; there no excitement, however, and the usual business transacted with the exception of paying out on.
Mary were present to have checks certified.

MERCHANTS' BANK. But few persons were present, and these manifested to evidence of distrust or excitement. No change was perceptible in the business, except in the non-payment

There was no excitement about the doors of this is-

stitution. The usual routine of business was followed with the exception of paying coin. In some instances bank bills were paid on checks, but this was avoided by the bank as far as possible. There were but few persons in attendance at the bank during the day. There was over \$500,000 in coin in the bank when the doors were closed. BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

Everything was quiet at this bank, and busin was conducted as usual—the payment of coin to depositors excepted. When bills of the bank were presented in small amounts, they were redeemed in spe-cie. In cases where it was evident that the coin was asked for purposes of speculation, it was refused.
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK.

This bank is continuing business as usual, with the exception of payments in specie. They yesterday morning paid their indebtedness to the Clearing-House, and opened their doors for business as usual The officers state that the Bank is in a situation to move along with the customary business without barrasement. While our reporter was in the Bush yesterday a number of deposits were made, and de was quiet outside, there being no crowd or excita-

MARINE BANK.

Before closing this bank paid out, in the two days run, to depositors and bill-holders, \$50,000. They have now less than \$25,000 in the vaults. Business goes on as usual, specie payments excepted. The re-ceipts yesterday were \$64,000, of which \$5,000 was in egitimate business the bank paid specie for bills in small amounts.

MARKET BANK.

This bank is doing business as usual, with the exception of refusing specie payments. Current bills are received on deposit, and checks certified and paid in bills. The President says that the bank is amply able to meet all its obligations, and that every dollar of the notes of its species.

the notes of its customers is good. About \$100,000 was paid out to depositors on Tuesday before the bank suspended. While our reporter was present the bank presented the usual appearance. Later in the Bank presented the usual appearance. Later in the afternoon our reporter was informed that a large amount of business had been transacted-more than twice as much as on the previous day-and confidence seemed to be reviving. More gold was deposited the for many days previous. MERCANTILE BANK

The Mercantile Bank has received some \$3,000 or \$10,000 in gold on deposit to day. Their notes have been much better paid to-day than yesterday, and business generally is improving with them. METROPOLITAN BANK. The Metropolitan Bank received State bills at par,

and uncurrent money on deposit. It has received "some" gold on deposit. So we were assured by its MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.

The President of this Bank reports everything goes on quite comfortably. On opening the bank yesterday morning there was quite a rush for a few minutes. many supposing that no further business would be transacted. As soon as they found that hills would be paid out as usual, the excitement subsided. If est poor person should call at the bank for small sums. the closing of the institution on Tuesday evening the was about \$60,000 in specie in the vaults.

There was a slight rush at the Nassau Bank. Ser-NASSAU BANK. eral very ugly customers came in and demanded speci-on checks and bills. They were with some difficulty The Continental Back received a small quantity of